

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

In changes made to the specification by the current amendment, deletions are shown by ~~striketrough~~ and added matter is shown by underlining.

Please replace the paragraph on page 4, line 22 with the following:

Because the supplemental intraocular lens is substantially completely diffractive, its refractive power is substantially independent of both the thickness of the optic and the refractive index of the material from which the optic is made. As a result, the supplemental intraocular lens can be made in the form of an extremely thin, or ~~ultrathin~~, an ultra-thin membrane.

Please replace the paragraph on page 9, line 28 with the following:

Fig. 5 illustrates an exemplary multi-order diffractive (MOD) lens 232 that may be used as a supplemental intraocular lens in either of the primary/supplemental intraocular lens combinations shown in Figs. 1 and 2. The diffractive lens 232 is an ultrathin concave-convex, or meniscus-type, lens formed of a pliable, optically transmissive material such as a silicone polymeric material, an acrylic polymeric material, a hydrogel material, or combination thereof. The diffractive lens 232 preferably has a maximum thickness t of less than about 700 μm , regardless of the lens material's index of refraction. Preferably, the thickness t is in the range of about 10 μm to about 300 μm , and more preferably, the thickness t is no more than about 250 μm . A diffractive lens 232 having a thickness in this range will remain substantially free of optical distortions when subjected to external forces, in contrast to a refractive lens of the same thickness, which would be significantly more vulnerable to optical distortion.

Please replace the paragraph on page 10, line 8 with the following:

The diffractive lens 232 is centered on an optical axis O.A., and includes a number of concentric, full period zones, with the zone boundaries located at radii r_1 , r_2 , r_3 , and r_4 . Each zone comprises a repetitive sequence of facets, or echelettes, each of the facets having a predetermined profile and depth. Typically, the depth of each echelette is on the order of a wavelength (λ). Thus, the echelettes can not be seen by the naked eye, and are not illustrated herein.